

In today's
Jordan Times...

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Number 1540

AMMAN, SATURDAY DECEMBER 27, 1980 — SAFAR 20, 1401

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Today's Weather

It will continue to be cloudy and rainy with thunderstorms at times. Winds will be light and variable becoming gradually moderate southwesterly. In Amman, it will be cloudy with heavy rains and thunderstorms. Winds will be northerly with wavy seas.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	6	9
Aqaba	12	18
Deserts	6	10
Jordan Valley	11	17

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 11, Aqaba 20. Sunset: Tonight: 4:37 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 6:37 a.m.

Exiled mayors end hunger strike at U.N.

By Tara Bradford
Special to the Jordan Times

ED NATIONS, Dec. 26 — Two exiled Palestinian leaders are scheduled to leave today following a five-day "stay-in" hunger strike at U.N. headquarters.

Mohammad Milhem of Halhoul and Fahd Qawasmni of the Jordan Times they will arrive late this afternoon in Amman where they plan to meet with the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a civil rights activist and director of the Chicago-based PUSH, met in September 1979 with His Majesty King Hussein in New York. He later toured parts of the Middle East to learn more about the Palestinian problem.

In Chicago, the mayors also will meet informally with various organizations and "just relax," Mayor Milhem told the press. He said they will remain there a few days en route to Amman.

The mayors ate their first meal after the five-day hunger strike at the home of Arab friends in New York. Both men are in good spirits and have expressed optimism that Secretary of State Kurt Waldheim will succeed in efforts to implement a Security Council resolution calling on Israeli authorities to allow them to return.

The mayors, along with the religious judge of Hebron, Sheikh Amin al-Humud, were expelled from their West Bank homes in May 1967 on Jewish settlers in Hebron. The two mayors were asked to return to appeal their expulsion, but were unsuccessful.

Israeli military chief asked out of quitting

TEL AVIV, Dec. 26 (AP) — Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan, the Israeli chief of staff, was asked to resign over cuts in the defence budget, an Israeli newspaper reported today. Eitan's resignation was announced in the Hebrew-language daily *Ma'ariv*. Eitan's close associates and fellow officers in the army are expected to trigger a swift decline that will be a harsh blow to the military.

Eitan's resignation was made several days ago, after the government gave the army a trimmed budget of roughly \$2 billion, a 13 per cent cut in public spending and lower the rate, now at 137 per cent a year.

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Above: Mayor Karim Khalaf makes a triumphant return to Ramallah on Christmas Day. Right: Nablus Mayor Bassam Shak'a gets some help here on Thursday as he negotiates the steps from his London-to-Amman flight. Both men were crippled by car-bomb attacks. Stories on page 2. (Staff photo at right by Yusef Al 'Allan)



Algerian envoy finds hostages OK

BEIRUT, Dec. 26 (Agencies) — The Iranian news agency Pars said today that the Algerian ambassador to Iran had met with all 52 of the American hostages and found them "looking quite healthy and well nourished."

There were other reports he had briefed them on the complex negotiations for their release. A top Iranian official said his country would listen to any alternate U.S. proposal on Iran's financial demands for release of the hostages but that Iran is not prepared to reduce the total of \$24 billion to be deposited in Algeria.

Papal envoy to Iran Monsignor Annibale Bugnini visited the hostages Christmas morning and said they were in good health and high spirits but that he had seen only 25 or 30 of them. This, and the telecast of a short film of the meeting showing only a few of the hostages, had aroused some concern for the condition of the other 20 or so Americans.

The Algerians, who have been acting as intermediaries between Tehran and the United States, saw the hostages in their "places of detention," Tehran Radio said.

Three Americans are being held in the Foreign Ministry and the whereabouts of the other 49 has been a closely guarded secret since the Iranian captors said they dispersed the Americans around the country after a failed U.S. rescue attempt last April.

But reports on the Algerian ambassador's visit to the hostages indicated all 52 hostages were in Tehran.

One report said the Algerian ambassador, Mr. Abdelkarim Gheraieb, met with all 52 hostages — 49 of them in one unnamed location — from 5 p.m. yesterday local time to 4:30 a.m. today. Another report said he described to them the weeks of negotiations that led to Iran's demand of \$24 billion in cash, assets and gold in exchange for their freedom.

Pars said Mr. Gheraieb and an official of Algeria's Foreign Ministry met with all the hostages. The ambassador said, "All the hostages were looking quite healthy since they were living in very good conditions. They were well nourished and were provided with every facility."

Mr. Gheraieb said the hostages could speak freely but he had no comment on their reaction to the news of the negotiations, one report said.

Photographs released by Iran showed the ambassador talking with three unidentified hostages. The three men were wearing T-shirts bearing the names of American universities.

He reportedly held the meetings at the request of both the United States and Iran, and said he would convey letters from the Americans to their families. Mr. Gheraieb was expected to leave Tehran for Washington to report to U.S. officials on the hostage situation. According to Pars, he said he "guessed" the United States would make its latest reply

on the hostages "within three days."

U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie has called the Iranian demands "unreasonable" and expressed doubt that progress on release of the hostages can be achieved before President Jimmy Carter leaves office on Jan. 20.

Mr. Carter said today that while he is reassured by eyewitness accounts that all the hostages are alive and well, he still believes it "insulting" that they continue to be held prisoner. "What they need is freedom," the president said.

Speaking to reporters outside his mother's home in Plains, Georgia, the president said the United States knows where all the hostages are being held and is aware that their accommodations are "not luxury."

"It's still imprisonment," he said. "They're not free. That's the most important single thing. It's a criminal act. It has been from the very beginning."

"It's still insulting to see them held as prisoners," he added. Executive Affairs Minister Behzad Nabavi, head of Iran's hostage negotiation team, told reporters Iran would listen to any method of payment that the United States might propose although he said he knew of no such method. "Of course it can have any other suggestion that would be like a guarantee, yes, we would listen."

It was the first time the revolutionary government has indicated it is prepared to be flexible at least in regard to the execution of its demands for the deposit of the financial guarantees with the Algerian government.

Previously it has described the demands as its final answer and said repeatedly there is no room for bargaining with the United States.

Tehran Radio said the United States must either accept Iran's "logical" terms for their release, or watch them be tried as spies.

The papal envoy, Monsignor Bugnini, saw groups of the captives twice earlier since their capture on Nov. 4, 1979, when Iranian militants overran the U.S. embassy in Tehran.

Iranian officials yesterday released to U.S. networks a film of the visit to the hostages by Monsignor Bugnini and several Iranian Christian clergymen. It was the first film of the hostages seen on American TV since last Easter.

The officials promised an additional 90 minutes of film today, reportedly containing holiday messages from 45 of the hostages to their families.

Pars said 49 hostages attended services at "the place of their residence," and that the three at the Foreign Ministry had Christmas services later yesterday.

Monsignor Bugnini said he did not know where the hostages were billeted because he was driven blindfolded to the five-hour meeting which began late Christmas Eve.

Israeli allies shell village in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Dec. 26 (Agencies) — Israeli-backed Christian militiamen used U.S.-made Sherman tanks to shell a U.N.-patrolled area in southern Lebanon early today. A house was destroyed and three Lebanese villagers were wounded, U.N. officials said.

A U.N. spokesman said tank fire hit the village of Haddatha, 16 kilometres north of the Israeli border in an area controlled by the Irish unit of the U.N. peacekeeping Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

The spokesman said the shelling occurred at 1:35 a.m. local time and was preceded by about 100 rounds of machine gun fire. In Tel Aviv, Israeli military sources denied a report from Lebanese provincial authorities that an Israeli commando unit had entered the village and blown up a house. U.N. officials also said there was no evidence to suggest the Israelis had raided the village.

Provincial authorities in southern Lebanon said the three wounded villagers were taken by the Irish battalion to a hospital in the town of Naqoura where the U.N. field headquarters is located.

Reports from the south said a delegation representing Haddatha villagers protested about the raid to the Irish UNIFIL command.

They complained about what they considered the failure of Irish U.N. troops in the area to prevent the operation.

There was no independent confirmation of the latest rightist report. The spokesman gave no details of casualties. At least 12 people have been killed and 30 wounded in Zahle so far. Six Syrian soldiers have also been killed.

The rightist spokesman said the Syrian tank attack was aimed at getting a stranglehold on Zahle. The Dec. 18 Barashit raid, in which Israel denied any involvement, provoked an angry retaliation by southern Lebanese villagers. Some 300 carrying axes and shovels stormed a U.N. building in Muslim West Beirut. The attackers set fire to cars and documents, smashed windows and beat up U.N. staff.

The Lebanese government and the Palestine Liberation Organisation charged, in separate statements, the Barashit assault was exclusively mounted by Israeli commandos.

On Dec. 18 a similar incident was reported in the village of Barashit, eight kilometres east of Haddatha when three villagers were killed and a dozen houses blown up. Israel claims Palestinian commandos in southern Lebanon receive aid from Lebanese villagers to cross into Israel through the enclave controlled by militiamen of renegade Lebanese army Maj. Saad Haddad whom Israel backs.

The Haddatha incident came less than 24 hours after an Israeli unit wiped out a five-man squad of Palestinian commandos who were said to have been trying to enter Israeli territory to attack Kibbutz Hanita, an Israeli farming settlement near the Lebanese border.

Western diplomatic sources here said the Israelis later collected the bodies of the commandos and piled them up in the town square in Bayyada, which falls under the control of UNIFIL's Dutch contingent. The sources said an explosion followed and the bodies disappeared.

Meanwhile, rightist militiamen said today they had halted a Syrian tank thrust near the east Lebanese town of Zahle. A spokesman for the right-wing Lebanese forces said the tanks had tried to occupy positions in hills northeast of the largely Christian town in the Bekaa Valley.

Bokassa verdict: death

BANGUI, Dec. 26 (R) — Former Emperor Bokassa's sentence to death in his absence for multiple murders and cannibalism has failed to convince the 1.8 million people of the Central African Republic that justice was being done, observers here said today.

They said there was resentment over repeated failure by President David Dacko's government to extradite Bokassa from the Ivory Coast. Bokassa ruled the Central African Republic ruthlessly for 14 years before being deposed in a French-backed coup last year.

A criminal court here on Christmas Eve stripped Bokassa of all his titles, including that of self-proclaimed emperor and army marshal, and confiscated all his property.

At the trial a witness said Bokassa ordered him to cook a human body whole and then ate from it.

Saddam: Until the Gulf war ends, Iraqi front line forms the new border

BAGHDAD, Dec. 26 (R) — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has committed his country to indefinite military presence of parts saying the Iraqi front line will be the border until the war is over.

In a cabinet published by the official press today, the president gave a new status to the territory held by Iraqi troops in the oil province of Khuzestan and other areas further north. Saddam told his ministers the positions now held by Iraqi troops in Iraq's military borders with Iran, and declared: "This is the military map of Iraq while it is defending its territory, for there is a state of war between Iraq and Iran."

He said any withdrawal until Iran accepts Iraq's war which include full Iraqi sovereignty over the Shatt-al-Arab and certain border areas.

He said Iraq would leave them (the Iranians) on the Iraqi border points would be open to them and there would be the possibility of them pushing towards these points and to fight on our own territory," the president said.

Iranians would easily be able to bombard Iraqi cities, President Saddam added.

Announcement marks a new phase in the three-month-old war, to diplomatic sources here.

Iraq tried to force Iran to accept its demands by massive military action. Then it offered a ceasefire and talks. Next it launched the offensive and captured a major town, the port of Abadan, and besieged another, the oil centre of Ahwaz. It conceded nothing. Now, the sources said, winter mud has started the military action almost impossible and Iraq has started political and propaganda moves to show it is prepared to stay inside Iran indefinitely.

Iran has consistently refused any talks with Baghdad while it is on Iranian soil, this offers little chance of success for many attempts at mediation.

"We told them: 'Fine, but who will guarantee that the Iranians will concede the Shatt-al-Arab?' " he said, adding that the Iraqis might find themselves still fighting but in a much worse position.

The president said that Iraqi forces had been ordered a week ago to push across the frontier into Iran wherever they found they would be in a stronger military position by doing so.

He gave no further details, and elsewhere in his speech recalled at length the bloody years of fighting between the Iraqi army and Kurdish separatists. The references seemed a veiled warning to Kurds not to take advantage of the present war.

The Kurdish conflict ended in 1975 when Iran agreed to stop supporting the separatists in return for navigation rights on the Shatt-al-Arab, but President Saddam tore up that agreement before moving into Khuzestan.

By publishing detailed maps of the captured area, setting up civilian government services near Khorramshahr and publicising demands for self-rule by the ethnic Arab population Iraq appears to be preparing for a long stay in the conquered areas.

The latest map, published in the official press yesterday, shows Iraqi troops holding a 320-kilometre front through Khuzestan, controlling about one-third of the province.

The bulk of the oilfields remain in Iranian hands. The only major towns in the occupied area are Khorramshahr, captured after weeks of fierce fighting, and Susangerd, where Iranians are still holding out.

Reporters who visited the front recently found it deep in mud under the first week of winter rain and echoing with intermittent artillery exchanges. The Iranian air force is still airborne and diplomats report it raided the major Iraqi town of Al Amarah four days ago.

But the Iraqi troops are well dug in and their front follows natural defence lines. Yesterday's map shows that mountains and two rivers protect most of the front in Khuzestan.

Earlier maps indicated the Iraqis had made three much smaller thrusts over the border into the highlands north of Khuzestan, the biggest near the Iranian border town of Qasr-e-Shirin.

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Khalaf ready to go back to work

By Sara O'Neil
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Dec. 26 — Dec. 25 was a day with a special significance this year for all Palestinians. Muslim and Christian alike — but in particular, for those who reside in the West Bank town of Ramallah.

Thousands of cheering well-wishers turned out yesterday morning to welcome back one leader of the Palestinian resistance who refused to give up the struggle against occupation — Mr. Karim Khalaf, mayor of Ramallah, who together with Nablus Mayor Bassam Al Shak'a has heroically recovered from leg injuries suffered in June's car-bomb attacks.

Mr. Khalaf returned to Ramallah via the King Hussein Bridge, where he was seen off by the Jordanian side by a party headed by Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim. He was greeted on the West Bank side by members of his family and the Ramallah town clerk: the only people allowed by the Israeli authorities to go down to the bridge. Plans were however, allowed to go ahead in Ramallah itself for his homecoming ceremony, despite earlier announcements by the Israeli military authorities to the contrary.

Mr. Khalaf, who now walks with the aid of an artificial left foot, was carried through the streets of Ramallah by youths chanting Palestinian nationalist songs and slogans such as "This land is Arab land, and it will ease your pain".

At the municipality Mr. Khalaf affirmed his determination to "redouble his struggle for a Palestinian state under the Palestine Liberation Organisation," and was presented with a cake decorated in green, black, red and white icing, modelled on the Palestinian flag.

Israeli military sources were later quoted in the Israeli press as saying Mr. Khalaf would have to learn to curb his statements. They were apparently referring particularly to a Beirut newspaper report allegedly quoting the mayor as saying that the Palestinians would liberate the whole of Palestine, and not just the land occupied since 1967. In reply to journalists' questions in Ramallah, Mr. Khalaf said: "I did nothing to expect trouble from the authorities here".

Asked to comment on the lack of police investigations to identify those responsible for the car-bomb attack on June 3, in which Mr. Khalaf had his left foot blown off and his right leg severely maimed, he said it was useless to press the authorities any further. "We already know who did it — Israeli extremists," he said. In an interview he held with the Jordan Times on Christmas Eve, the mayor added that the sophisticated nature of the attack, and the explosive used, implied Israeli military backing.

Mr. Khalaf spent several days in Amman on his return from five months' medical treatment at the Texas Medical Centre in Houston, where one of his brothers is a doctor. He can now walk with the aid of an aluminium frame walker, but his right leg gets tired, he said. His left leg, now that it is fitted with the artificial foot, causes no problem; but the heavily bandaged right leg, badly mangled in the bomb blast, still needs further surgery.

He is to return to the Texas centre in five months' time for a bone transplant in his foot. While in hospital in Texas, the mayor was visited by Arabs from all over the United States as well as his two deported colleagues, the mayors of Hebron and Halhoul, who spent three days with him in Houston.

Although Mr. Khalaf was confined to bed most of the time and only in the last few weeks was an outpatient, he conducted many interviews with journalists, chiefly over the telephone — not that he believes that what he achieved in publicising the Palestinian cause is more than "a drop in the ocean" as far as the American media are concerned.

The American people are good at heart but misguided by the anti-Arab media, he observed; but although they can one day be won round to understanding the Palestinian case, "the government will always be against the Arabs in general, and Palestinians in particular".

Mr. Khalaf is no more optimistic about the situation within the occupied territories, where Israeli repression has grown harsher in the months since he has been outside. Not that he is deterred from carrying out his duties as mayor. He will be back in his office tomorrow morning, trying to pursue municipal demands which are constantly being thwarted by Israeli intervention. The municipality now manages on funds received from Algeria (about JD 2,500,000).

Mr. Khalaf, while in Amman, has been holding discussions with members of the joint Jordanian-

Palestinian Committee for Supporting the Steadfastness of the Inhabitants of the Occupied Arab Territories.

He is hoping to get about JD 500,000 from the committee to help his town build new roads, schools, sewerage facilities, parks and the like.

Before the bomb attacks Mr. Khalaf was confined, as were his counterparts in other West Bank towns, to the municipal limits of his constituency. He does not know whether such conditions, or harsher ones, will be applied by the Israeli authorities on his return to office.

In spite of his harrowing experience this year, the mayor, who has held office since 1972, will stand again if and when the Israelis agree to the holding of long-overdue West Bank municipal elections. "If there's another election I will be the first to stand," he said.



Thanks King Hussein for support

Mayor Shak'a

AMMAN, Dec. 26 (Petra) — The mayor of Nablus, Mr. Bassam Al Shak'a, yesterday expressed pride in the position maintained by His Majesty King Hussein, and appreciation for the King's support and care during Mr. Shak'a's ordeal. The King, Mr. Shak'a said, kept in constant contact with him in London, where he underwent medical treatment following the loss of both legs in a Zionist car bomb attack in Nablus in June.

Speaking upon arriving in Amman from London, the mayor described Jordan as "a fortress that continues to stand firm in the face of conspiracies directed against the Arab Nation".

"Returning here I feel once again at home in my own country," Mr. Shak'a said. "But now I am on the way to Nablus to pursue my efforts alongside the other mayors of the West Bank to lead the people under occupation back to the exercise of their normal rights to live in peace and dignity in their homeland."

Mr. Shak'a stressed that he is returning to resume his normal duties as a mayor and as a citizen, and to take part in serving his country. He told *Al Ra'i* newspaper that the American policy of obstructing the implementation of the will of the international community, together with current inter-Arab differences, constituted "a big obstacle in the way of the achievement of the goals of the Palestinian people."

Mr. Shak'a's arrival by the His Highness Minister of I Abu Odeh, as officials and city of Nablus

Israeli seal

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OCCUPIED

Ibrahim meets with striking UNRWA teachers

AMMAN, Dec. 26 (Petra) — The causes behind the current strike of teachers working for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) on the West Bank, and the difficult conditions of UNRWA employees in the occupied territories were discussed here yesterday at a meeting between representatives of the teachers and Minister for Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim.

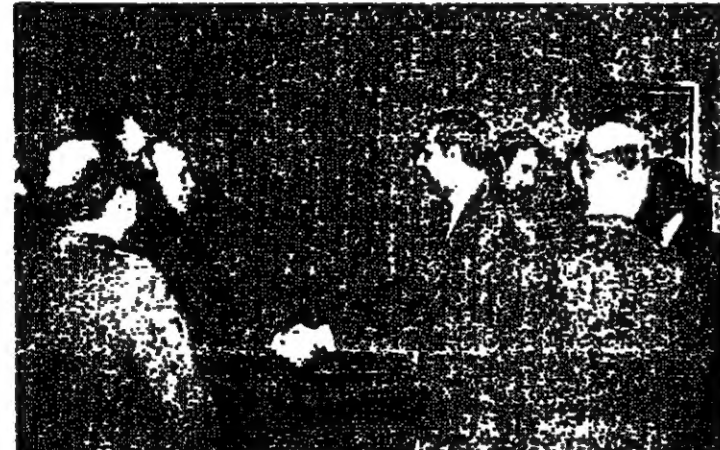
A spokesman for the teachers told the minister the continual rise in the cost of living without any increase in the teachers' salaries

prompted them to call the strike. The teachers, he said, had repeatedly demanded an improvement in their conditions and an increase in salary to cover the cost of living rise, to no avail.

Mr. Ibrahim told the delegation that the Jordanian government would make speedy contacts with UNRWA officials to follow up the teachers' case and try to settle their demands.

According to the teachers' spokesman, their main demand is to have salaries adjusted according to the scale applied to their colleagues in the East Bank, which calls for an increase of 70 per cent of the salaries.

Shaker off to U.S.



The commander-in-chief of the Jordanian armed forces, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, shakes hands with other senior military officers on his departure from Amman on Thursday for a visit to the United States expected to last several days. He was accompanied by a high-ranking military delegation. In Washington, Sharif Zaid was to have talks with senior officials of the U.S. defence and state departments.

Anani tours Valley, announces plans for labour services

JORDAN VALLEY, Dec. 26 (Petra) — The Ministry of Labour will open an employment office in the Jordan Valley town of South Shuneh and plans to increase the staff of its offices in North Shuneh and Deir Alla, according to Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani.

Speaking during a tour of the region yesterday, Dr. Anani said that the Labour Ministry is eager to supply the Jordan Valley with agricultural labourers and will grant them all possible facilities to stay and work in the region. The ministry has allocated funds for this purpose in next year's budget, he said.

During the tour, which lasted the whole day, the minister discussed with local officials a number of problems facing farmers in recruiting labourers and obtaining work permits for non-Jordanians. He promised to take all necessary measures to solve such problems in cooperation with the ministers of interior, health, and justice, and government departments concerned.

Dr. Anani, who was accompanied by the under-secretary and several ministry officials, later called at the Abu 'Ubadah farm, where drip irrigation methods are in use.

New student loan plan at Post Office Fund

AMMAN, Dec. 26 (Petra) — The Post Office Savings Fund (POSF) will, as of the beginning of next year, start granting loans for educational purposes, according to Minister of Communications Mohammad 'Addoub Al Zaben.

Dr. Zaben said that the programme to be implemented beginning next month entails loans to students who have been saving with the POSF for at least three years, provided that their savings amount to no less than JD 250 if they want loans for secondary or vocational education; JD 300 for university education inside Jordan, and JD 1,000 for university education abroad.

Loans will be available, to the students on three different bases, Dr. Zaben said. They can take out a three-year loan of four times the

amount of their savings; a six-year loan of five times their savings or a nine-year loan of six times the amount, but in no case should the loan exceed the JD 10,000 mark, he said.

He added that the borrower will have to submit to the POSF every year certification that he is being promoted to a higher class at school or university.

Students opening savings accounts with the POSF should be over 15 years of age, the minister said. Younger students can open accounts, but their guardians will have the right to make withdrawals, he noted.

He added that the minimum sum to be deposited with the POSF by students planning to get loans is JD 25. Transfers can be made in either cash or cheque.

ART REVIEW

Abstracts and cityscapes with conviction

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Dec. 23 — "Plastic Art" according to Mr. Yasir Dwaik in his introduction to the work of Dina Zoubi now on exhibition at the Jordan Artists' Association. "It is achieved only through shapes, colours, lines, and areas and dealing with elements in a balanced way consequently leading to the conveyance of the desired expression."

This definition isn't going to be very enlightening to anyone wanting to know more about plastic art, as it is a vague statement that could be applied to most branches of modern art. Nor is further enlightenment forthcoming from

Dina Zoubi's abstracts and cityscapes, which mostly resemble backdrops for science fiction movies—the source of inspiration probably coming from Jordan TV, where the artist works as a painter.

The 24-year-old Miss Zoubi uses the airbrush and spray paint to achieve the glossy slick finish characteristic of her paintings, which can be divided into two main styles: pure abstracts and cityscapes. The abstracts involve the use of a plastic glue which the artist smears on the canvas, either creating random lumpy masses or streaking it, leaving fine threads across the surface. These textures are then covered with darkly coloured sprays which gradually

lighten toward the centre. The cityscapes are more two-dimensional. Black outlined towers and arches made up of basic geometrical shapes cluster together against the same shiny background seen in the abstracts.

There is no great variation from the main theme in this exhibition, and the potential of the airbrush and spray painting has not been fully exploited by the artist. The airbrush is best employed in hyper-realistic paintings portraying the consumables of modern society, its glossy slick finish giving the commercial impact.

Miss Zoubi's composition is quite good. The high towers and their lighter surroundings draw the eye into the painting, while the foreground is filled with shapes and lines which guide the eye along, as seen in "Infinity".

Miss Zoubi has before been only a participant in group exhibitions; and in these her paintings would stand out because of their

glossy textures effect of her spray in this, her first work, loses some of its impact. Another painting is another. Never in this technique, and an apparent work.



Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani and ministry officials tour hot-house facilities in the Jordan Valley Thursday.

Local News Briefs

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 26 (Petra) — Mr. Wael Al Masri yesterday presented his credentials to Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo as Jordan's non-resident ambassador to Brazil. The new ambassador expressed Jordan's appreciation to Brazil for its support to Arab causes, and President Figueiredo expressed his country's readiness for cooperation with Jordan.

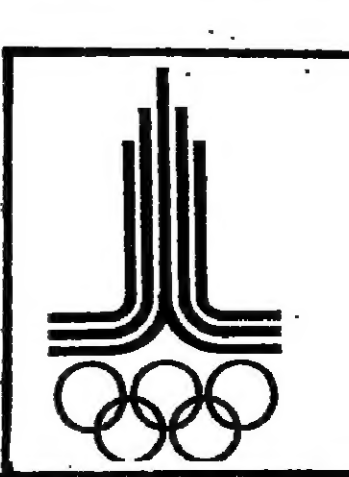
AMMAN, Dec. 26 (JT) — Several houses in Amman have been flooded and cracks appeared in the walls of several others because of the continuous rainfall over the past 24 hours. A spokesman for the Public Security Directorate said residents of these houses have been moved to safer places. He warned inhabitants of low-lying areas to take precautions or move to higher ground, and warned drivers of small cars to avoid valleys and to drive with utmost care. The spokesman said the Zarqa-Al Za'tari road is closed. Visibility is poor due to the fog and heavy rain on the following roads: Ras Al Naqab-Al Hassa, Irbid-Ajloun, Al Mafraq-Um Al Jimal-H-5, he said.

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WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

The Department of Culture and Arts presents an exhibition of the work of the artist Ibrahim Anar. The show is the first of its kind in Jordan in which the artist has used natural materials. The exhibition is on view at the Goethe Institute in Jabal Amman.

The Department of Culture and Arts, in cooperation with the Jordanian Artists' Association, presents an exhibition of paintings by Dina Zoubi. The show is open to the public at the association's exhibition hall in Jabal Luweibdeh, across the street from the French Cultural Centre.

The National Gallery presents an exhibition of paintings by Abdul R. B. B. at the gallery in Jabal Luweibdeh.

1980 Chess tournament

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JORDAN TIMES Middle East Monitor

Israeli envoy blasts 'Times' for its series on Palestine

LONDON: Israel's ambassador to Britain has accused *The Times* of London of publishing "a bold apology for what is none other than basic PLO doctrine" in an eight-part series on Palestinian problems.

Ambassador Shlomo Argov said in a furious letter that the series by the newspaper's Middle East correspondent, Robert Fisk, is "no more than the traditional fare of all who seek to cast aspersions on the reality and legality of the Jewish state of Israel."

The series concluded Wednesday. On Tuesday some 50 protesters rallied outside *The Times* building to protest against the articles.

The Times reported the demonstration and said its leader, Mr.

Blast rocks French embassy in Beirut

BEIRUT: Separate explosions Friday night rocked the French embassy here and destroyed a car belonging to it, Lebanese security sources said.

A French embassy spokesman confirmed that an explosion had shattered several windows in the building, but he said nobody had been injured.

The security sources said the first blast was in the grounds of the embassy, West Beirut.

They said the car had been parked outside a hotel in another western district. There was no immediate indication of any casualties. (R)

Gunmen attack horses, spectators at Beirut track

BEIRUT: Unknown assailants machine-gunned bettors and horses in Beirut's mid-city race track Thursday, wounding three men and forcing a cancellation of the Christmas prize race, police reported.

The track committee held an emergency session after the attack and resolved to suspend horse races in Lebanon until "proper security is ensured" for the Middle East's heaviest betting track.

Track sources say an average of \$250,000 changes hands in each of the 12 races a week in Beirut,

Eric Graus, honorary secretary of the Zionist Federation, had protested that the articles could only have been intended as an argument for "the return of Israel to the Arabs."

Times Foreign Editor Charles Douglas-Horne responded that "the series illuminated a human problem but nothing in it could be held to argue in favour of the repatriation of all Palestinians to Israel."

In an editorial Tuesday, *The Times* referred to criticism of the series and said, "Many people will probably read the articles as special pleading. They are not. They

UAE minister in Dacca for aid talks

DACCA: The state minister for foreign affairs of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Mr. Rashid Abdullah Al Nuaimi, arrived in Dacca Friday at the head of a 17-man delegation for talks on bilateral cooperation and increased aid to Bangladesh.

He told newsmen at the airport his three-day visit would help to consolidate the existing friendship between the two Muslim countries.

He will attend a meeting of the Bangladesh-UAE joint ministerial commission tomorrow which will examine the UAE's financial assistance to Bangladesh.

The commission was set up during President Ziaur Rahman's visit to the UAE in March 1978.

are factual reporting. What people make of them is their own choice."

Ambassador Argov said the newspaper was portraying Israelis as "flotsam and parvenus -- a miserable lot who in their escape from persecution descended upon a peaceful and pastoral land, conquered it by brute force of arms, drove its indigenous population into exile and proceeded -- notorious busybodies that they were -- to litter the place."

He emphasised, in rebuttal, "the actual continued physical Jewish presence in the land of Israel through the centuries." (AP)

Bangladesh has received \$75.5 million from the United Arab Emirates as credit since 1973 for importing essential commodities, industrial raw materials and equipment for linking power grids.

Abu Dhabi has also given \$17.2 million as grant to help improve Bangladesh's foreign exchange reserve.

Bangladesh is seeking more aid to implement its ambitious \$17 billion second five-year plan launched last July.

There is a top-aided balance of trade between the two nations. Bangladesh imports petroleum and petroleum products worth \$480 million from Abu Dhabi each year and sells shrimps, frozen fish, spices, tea, and jute goods worth only \$6 million dollars.

Bangladesh, however, earns nearly \$50 million a year as remittances from Bangladeshis working in the UAE. They include doctors, engineers, technicians and construction workers. (R)

Turkey holds state funeral for assassinated consul

ANKARA: Turkey on Friday gave an impressive funeral ceremony to its consul general in Sydney, killed last week by alleged Armenian terrorists.

The bodies of Mr. Sarik Ariyak and his Turkish bodyguard Engin Sever, also killed in the same attack, were flown home from Australia Thursday.

At a state funeral attended by a representative of Turkey's military head of state Gen. Evren Evren, Premier Bulent Ulusu, state dignitaries and members of the foreign diplomatic corps, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said Turkey would never be daunted by such attacks on its representatives. It was now more than ever determined to impress upon other countries the necessity of a determined stand against terrorism.

The death of the two men brings the number of Turks killed abroad in the last seven years, in attacks later claimed by Armenian terrorist groups, to 15.

Kissinger plans 'personal' visits to Egypt, Israel

WASHINGTON: Former secretary of state Henry Kissinger will visit Egypt and Israel on a long-planned personal trip, his office has announced.

A spokeswoman for Dr. Kissinger, who has been an informal adviser to President-elect Ronald Reagan, said the trip, starting on Saturday and ending on Jan. 13 was "in no way related to the Reagan transition."

"Obviously they are aware that he is going but they have not asked him to go," she added.

Mr. Richard Allen, who has been named as national security adviser in the Reagan White House, told reporters the former secretary of state would have wide-ranging duties in the new administration, including travel and giving advice.

Dr. Kissinger's office said he would stop in Paris on his way to Cairo and Tel Aviv. They said it was not certain what officials he would see. (R)



Henry Kissinger

Will expand pipeline

Turkey, Iraq agree on new oil facilities

ANKARA: Turkey and Iraq have signed an agreement to develop oil facilities in Turkey after five days of talks between delegations from both countries. It was officially announced Friday.

The two neighbouring countries will increase the present capacity of the oil pipeline leading from Kirkuk in northern Iraq to Turkey's Mediterranean coast, from 35 million tonnes to 45-50 million tonnes annually, according to an economic cooperation protocol signed here.

They also agreed to build an oil refinery, designed to process exportable oil products, and a petrochemicals plant at Yumurtalik, the Turkish terminal of the Iraqi pipeline.

An announcement by the Turkish foreign ministry said the two countries would also cooperate in using Iraqi heavy crude for power production.

Iraq also agreed to link the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline to a major oil refinery planned for Kirkkale, near Ankara.

The protocol, which Turkish officials said amounted to a binding agreement for both sides, was signed by Turkish deputy prime minister and chief economic planner Mr. Turgut Ozal and Iraqi Minister of Industry and Mineral Resources Tahir Tawfiq.

Mr. Tawfiq said in a speech after the signing that his country would welcome a Turkish attempt to mediate in the Iran-Iraq war and said Iraq had great confidence in Turkey.

Turkey has said it will stay neutral in the conflict. "Turkey should believe that it has a strong and loyal neighbour in Iraq. Any good deed done to us by Turkey, we will repay manifold," Mr. Tawfiq said.

The protocol signed Friday did not give any figures for increased oil supplies from Iraq to Turkey, but Turkish officials said they had reached a satisfactory agreement.

Algiers report hits U.S. firm

ALGIER: The Texas-based El Paso Company has been held morally responsible for causing the Algerian state oil and gas corporation Sonatrach to lose earnings estimated at \$290 million, a special Algerian parliamentary commission has determined.

The commission, which released its finding this week, said the earnings were lost in the 10 years following the signing of a contract in 1969.

The commission was created last December to investigate why the Algerian oil ministry sold liquefied natural gas (LNG) to El Paso at unprofitable rates for nearly 10 years.

The panel found that Sonatrach had been obliged to sell the LNG at a price of 30.5 cents for each million British Thermal Units (BTU) because of "special conditions."

In 1969 El Paso signed a contract under which it would take delivery of 10 billion cubic metres of LNG over a 25-year period.

Deliveries started in March 1978 under the contract, which Sonatrach renegotiated in May 1979 and amended to provide for a new base price of \$1.75 a BTU through June 30, 1983, with the price to be revised every four years.

The commission found that the indexing formula, world inflation and huge cost overruns for the LNG liquefaction plant were responsible for making the operation unprofitable.



Pope John Paul II

Vatican denies 'Al Ahram' claim to Pope interview

VATICAN CITY: The Vatican has denied that Pope John Paul II gave an interview to the influential Egyptian daily *Al Ahram*, in which the pontiff was reported to have implied Israel not to obstruct Middle East peace efforts.

"No interview took place," said Father Romeo Panciroli, head of the Vatican press office.

The semi-official *Al Ahram* published the alleged interview yesterday, and quoted the Pope as "categorically rejecting" Israel's recent law declaring Jerusalem its united capital.

Pope John Paul, who has not granted a formal interview to journalists in his two-year pontificate, has always stressed his opposition to any unilateral change in the political status of occupied Jerusalem.

He last addressed the question in a Vatican audience on Dec. 20 with Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal. (R)

Indian firm gets billion-dollar Iraqi contract

NEW DELHI: An Indian firm has been awarded a contract worth 9.6 billion rupees (\$1.2 billion) jointly with an Iraqi public-sector unit for water and sewerage projects in Iraq, it was reported here.

The Indian firm's share, the reports said, would be 4.2 billion rupees (\$525 million), taking the total value of contracts awarded to Indian firms in Iraq so far to 15.4 billion rupees.

Iraq decided not to give contracts to foreign firms which "deserted" it after the conflict with Iran broke out, the reports added. (Agencies)

Mengistu engaged in 'select terrorism': rebel spokesmen

KHARTOUM: A spokesman for one of the rebel groups fighting for self-determination in Ethiopia Wednesday accused the Soviet-backed regime of Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam of "selective terrorism" against the inhabitants of the northern Ethiopian province of Tigre.

Mr. Asfaha Hagos, of the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF) foreign relations department, said the Ethiopian army was preparing a new campaign to instill fear into the civilian population in areas where the guerrillas enjoy popular support.

Israel frees imprisoned W. Germans

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM: Israel has released and deported two West Germans who planned to shoot down an Israeli civilian airliner with missiles in Kenya almost five years ago, military sources said.

Mr. Thomas Reuter and Miss Brigitte Schulz were sentenced to five years' imprisonment by a military court in December 1977 and were due to be released on Feb. 2 next year.

The authorities have never given details of the affair, but foreign press reports at the time said the two were involved in a plan to shoot down the plane at Nairobi airport.

Kenyan and Israeli security men arrested three Palestinians before they could fire the missiles. The two Germans arrived a few days later to check why the attempt failed and were arrested.

All five were extradited to Israel in February 1976.

Mr. Reuter and Miss Schulz were originally sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment but their sentences were commuted to five years after they provided signed confessions.

Military sources said they had been released as a Christmas gesture. (R)

"The government is trying to put into practice in the countryside their terrorist programmes in the towns where fear and intimidation have broken resistance in the past," Mr. Asfaha said in an interview.

The TPLF began armed resistance to the Ethiopian government with a 1975 raid on a bank and police headquarters in Aksum, in an effort to win national self-determination for 5 million ethnic Tigreans. They now claim to control 80 per cent of the 100,000-square-kilometre Tigre Province, north of Addis Ababa.

Mr. Asfaha said a substantial buildup of infantry and Soviet armour was taking place in the western Tigre town of Ende Selassie. He added that Ethiopia's Soviet-supplied MiG-21 and MiG-23 jet fighters had begun "indiscriminate bombing" of peasant villages in the central part of Tigre Province.

Soviet helicopter gunships based in the Tigre capital of Makale were also being used in raids against civilian targets. Mr. Asfaha claimed.

The TPLF is one of four major guerrilla liberating forces fighting the Soviet-backed Ethiopian regime. Besides the TPLF, the Somali Front (OLF), the Oromo Front (OLF) and the People's Liberation Front (PLF) pose a grave threat to the government's power.

A left-wing guerilla TPLF has little support in the West but is vehemently against Soviet policies.

The rebels claim entirely with weapons and rather the superior manpower of the government serves to hit-and-run mobile bases in the Tigre Province.

Mr. Asfaha said.

"Whatever place in Tigre we can defeat it. May certain towns for we can weaken them using our guerrilla tactics," he said.

the people of Tigre side." (AP)



Mengistu Haile Mariam

Regional Briefs

TEL AVIV: Colombia's minister of defence, Mr. Louis Carlos Camacho Leyva, arrived in Israel Friday for a week-long visit as a guest of the ministry of defence. The minister, who was greeted by Deputy Defence Minister Mordecai Zippori, will visit army installations, military and aircraft industries, and holy places. Last year Israel exported \$1.2 billion worth of military equipment, and hopes to increase sales abroad, including the Kfir jet fighter. Gen. Camacho will see the Kfir assembly line during his visit, but it was not clear whether Colombia was considered a potential buyer of the aircraft. (AP)

BEIRUT: Mr. Abu Bakr Rafih, the charge d'affaires at the Saudi Embassy, today conveyed to his Lebanese counterpart a message from Saudi Foreign Minister Saud Al Faisal. Mr. Rafih said the message contained an invitation to attend the meeting of Islamic Conference foreign ministers which will be held at Taif next month. Mr. Rafih conveyed to Lebanese President Elias Sarkis earlier this week a message from King Khaled inviting him to attend an Islamic summit due to be held at Taif on Jan. 25. (R)

CAIRO: Egypt has said it is launching a diplomatic campaign to fend off Arab efforts to get Cairo expelled from the non-aligned movement and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) because of its peace treaty with Israel. Officials reported that Mr. Boutros Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs, would visit Latin America next month to explain Egyptian policy in advance of the non-aligned foreign ministers' conference in New Delhi in February. Mr. Samir Ahmad, a senior foreign ministry official, will tour West Africa to explain Egypt's position before the OAU foreign ministers' conference in Addis Ababa in February, they added. The last non-aligned and OAU summits rejected Arab-backed resolutions to expel Egypt from the two bodies. (R)

Bureaucratic boo-boo sent U.S. engines to Iraqi warships: GAO

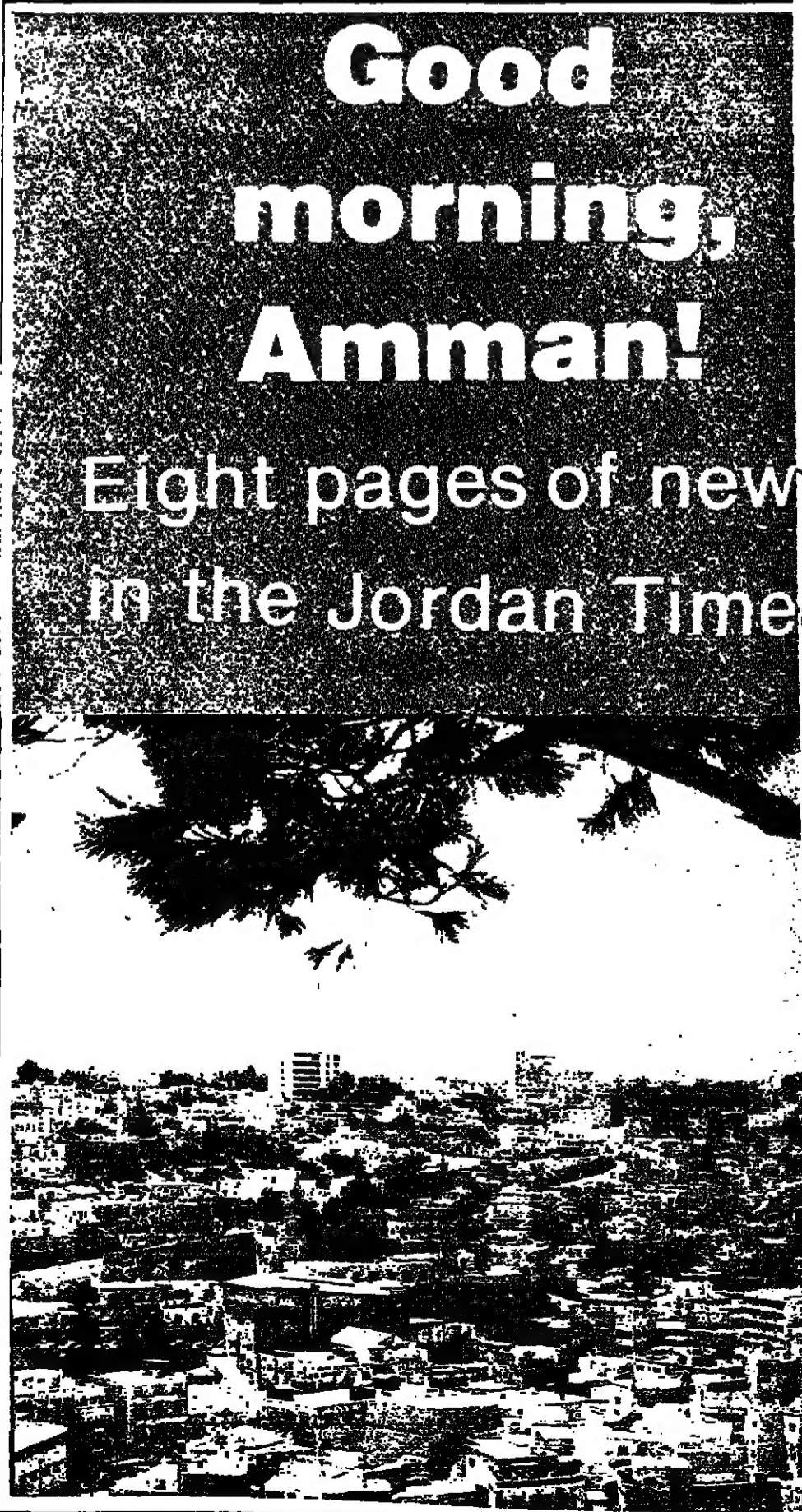
WASHINGTON: Bureaucratic bungling was to blame for the U.S. government's approval of the export of eight American-made engines destined for Iraqi warships, the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) says.

The GAO said that in recommending approval of the engines deal, a commerce official saw "no reason to refer to other agencies," thus preventing a State Department review that could have recognised the implications of the sale.

By the time the State Department became aware of the pending sale, the GAO said, the Italian prime minister already had made a direct inquiry to then-secretary of state Cyrus R. Vance, who passed along the word from the commerce department that the export licence was approved.

According to the GAO, one State official described the case as "the worst bureaucratic experience in which he has ever been involved." Another official called it "one of the best examples of Murphy's Law a person could find." The whimsical "Murphy's Law" holds that whatever can go wrong will go wrong.

Iran has repeatedly accused the United States of siding with Iraq in the current Arabian Gulf war between Iran and Iraq. U.S. officials have denied such allegations.



A lesson to Third World countries

How UNICEF is helping others to help themselves

'Sele
okes

Jordan Times continues its look at the work and achievements of the children's organisation UNICEF. Today Miriam reports from south-west Ecuador on a village which stands a symbol of hope to poor communities throughout the Third World.

This year's "State of the World's Children" report from UNICEF advocates investment in development to meet the needs of the poorest of mankind and to invest in their own part. UNICEF is following this philosophy by

committing more and more of its resources to the "Strategy of Basic Services", a strategy based on backing community efforts and training development workers to improve levels of health, nutrition and education in poor communities.

To see an example of both these

ideas in action, I travelled south through Ecuador on the Pan-American Highway, eventually turning off on one of the "penetration roads" which swathe mudily through the tropical foliage. At first sight, Zhumiraj is just one of the three million villages in the developing world. Yet it is soon obvious that it is a village on the move. A large community centre stands near the central square. Children in crisp brown and yellow uniforms are passing through on their way home from school. An electricity cable comes in low over the trees.

That night, in the community centre, I listened to Roberto Carranza, one of the original settlers of Zhumiraj. "We formed a peasant union here 26 years ago", he explained, "and we fought a four-year battle for this land against both the United Fruit Company and the government of the time. Eventually, we won the land".

Breaking backs

We are joined in the hall by another of the original settlers, Sergio Armas. "After that", he says, picking up the story, "we broke our backs for 18 years. We cleared the land, built the village, planted the cocoa trees. Our wages were miserable. And we still had to fight — fighting landowners for the right to use water from the stream, the right to use a road so we could sell our crops, the right to build our own road. Some of us went to jail. Thank goodness for the guanta".

At the mention of guanta, there is laughter. The guanta is a small pig-like animal. In the "bad old days" it was apparently eaten to near extinction.

Today, there are still guanta in Zhumiraj. But there are also 25,000 cocoa trees in production. "In a good year", says Roberto,

"the plantation brings in 300,000 sucres (\$11,500) to the village fund".

For a village of 2,000 people, \$11,500 is not much to invest in the plantation, or in the water supply, schools, and other services which Zhumiraj needs.

But two years ago the self-help efforts of this community attracted the attention of the present Ecuadorian government.

In an effort to begin redistributing resources to the poor, the Central Bank had set up a special "Fund for the Development of Marginal Rural Areas" (FODERUMA). In contrast to most financial institutions, FODERUMA lends money only to the poor — to communities where income per head is less than \$300 a year. So far, it has channelled funds to a quarter of a million people in 82 communities and Zhumiraj is one of them.

Loans at an effective six per cent interest for developing the cocoa plantation, and outright grants for social improvements like water supply and education, have put resources behind the efforts of the villagers. And the investment is beginning to pay off.

Zhumiraj's children

The pride of Zhumiraj today is the children's centre, a long low building near the centre of the village. Above the considerable noise of 50 three-to-six year olds, I talked with Imelda, Chelita and Espala, the village women who run the centre and whom UNICEF helped to train.

For 1978 also saw the beginning of UNICEF's co-operation with FODERUMA — and with Zhumiraj, Imelda, Chelita and Espala, along with sixteen other people from similar communities in Ecuador, were given a short training course in child development and the needs of pre-school children. They were chosen for this training by the villagers themselves — and they are just three of the 350,000 community development workers whom UNICEF helped to train last year. The work they are now doing in Zhumiraj, is a daily example of what training hopes to achieve.

All around, children played with hand-puppets, building blocks, and simple locally made educational toys. Others played more boisterous games. All were exploring, experimenting and enjoying. And Imelda, Chelita and Espala attended to every child. At 11 o'clock, hands were washed and noses wiped and the children, for once, all sat down together at the same time to eat specially prepared, and specially nutritious, food. Afterwards, they began to drift away, some with their mothers, others with older brothers and sisters. All the village knows, and especially the mothers with whom I talked, that the centre is helping their children's mental and physical development.

It is on experiences such as this that UNICEF has based its Strategy of Basic Services. It is a strategy based on the belief that the needs of poor communities can be met at very low cost by

backing a community's own efforts and training development workers who are of, by and for that community.

After a few months training, for example, a community health worker can offer nutrition and water supply advice, hygiene education; maternal and child health care; immunisation against childhood's common diseases; and treatment for common illnesses and injuries. Four-fifths of all childhood ailments in the developing world, estimates this year's

"State of the World's Children" report, can be prevented or cured by such primary health care workers.

Imelda

Zhumiraj is still poor. And its problems will not disappear overnight. Yet it demonstrates what can be achieved by the community itself, by a government committed to meeting the needs of the poor, and by an international agency working in cooperation with

both. The hallmark of this kind of development is that it is built from within and not imposed from without. All of the villages co-operating with FODERUMA and with UNICEF are involved from the beginning in discussing problems, deciding priorities, and evaluating results. Imelda, Chelita and Espala, for example, have now decided that they want to be trained, and to educate themselves, in working with and advising the women of Zhumiraj so that

they can further improve the health and the lives of their children.

But perhaps the greatest testimony to what has been achieved here is the answer given by Imelda, when asked what would happen if financial assistance from FODERUMA and UNICEF was to be discontinued. "The children's centre will continue", she replied quietly, "these are not the children of FODERUMA or UNICEF. These are our children".

The ideal of eradicating the worst aspects of absolute poverty over the next two decades can and should be achieved. (UNICEF "The State of the World's Children")

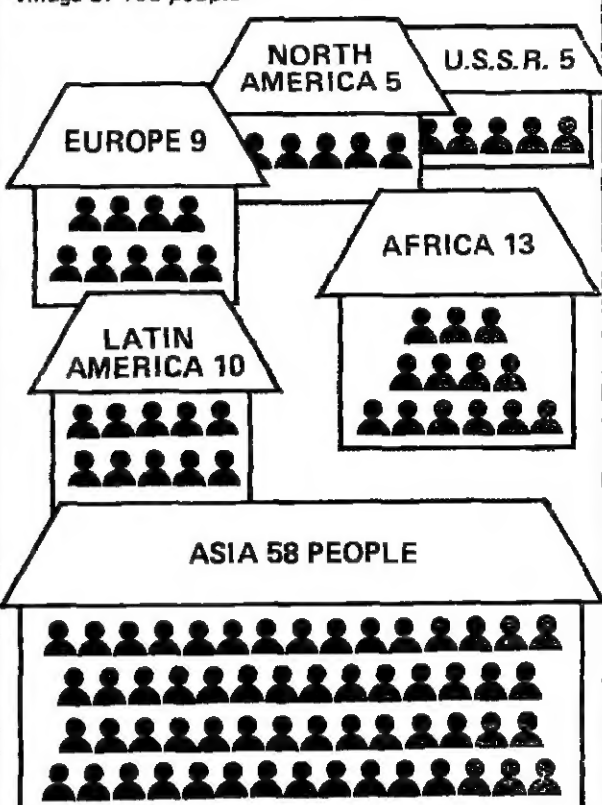
THE POOREST THIRD

On present trends, the poorest third of the world will see only marginal improvements in their lives:-



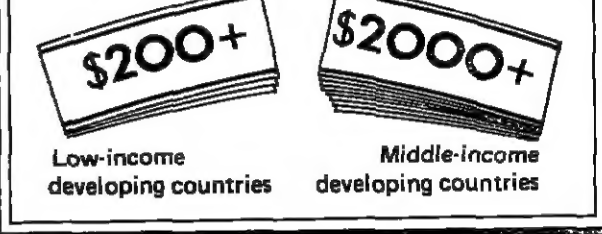
THE GLOBAL VILLAGE

The world of 2000 AD imagined as a village of 100 people:-

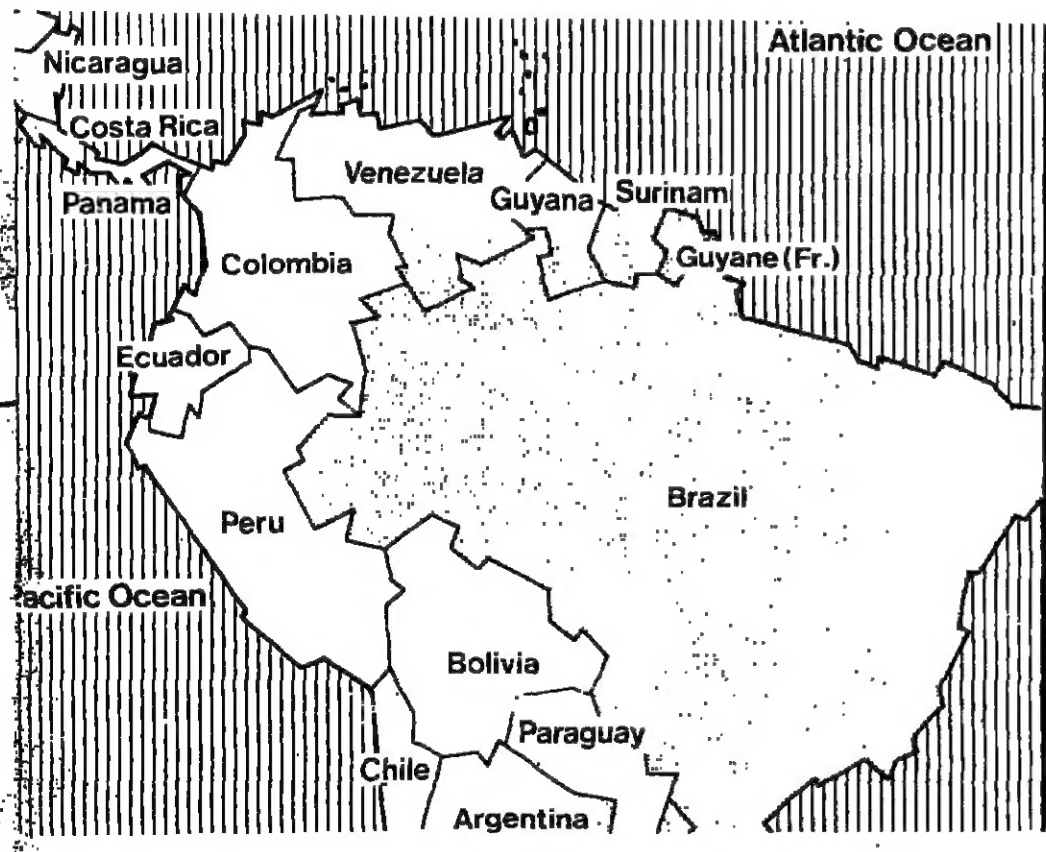
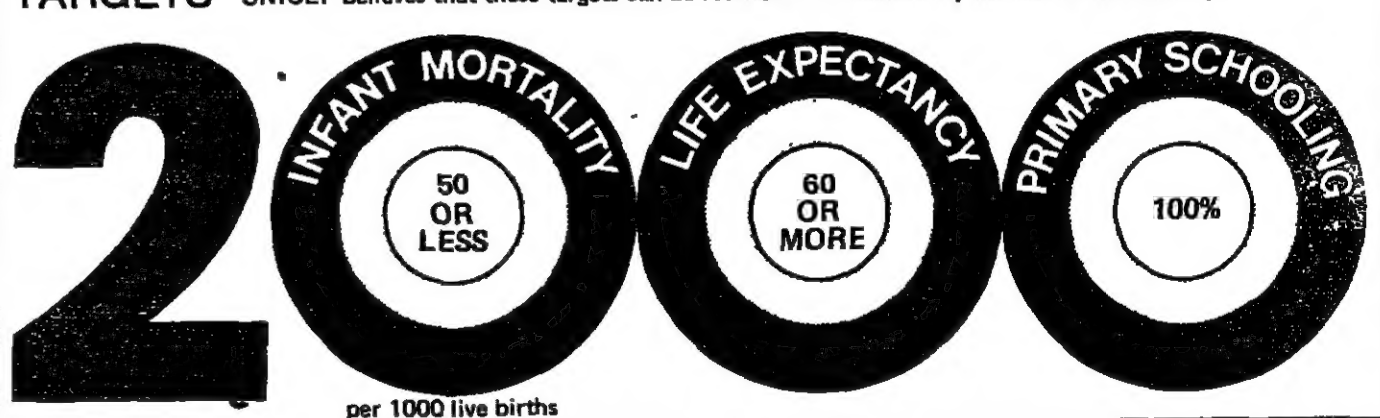


THE WIDENING GAP

GNP PER HEAD BY YEAR 2000



TARGETS UNICEF believes that these targets can be reached in all nations by the end of the century:-



Ecuador, on the Pacific coast of South America.

Cattle inchers nose round

AFRICAN cattle ranches are counting noses more than ever if a police expert works out.

Police are testing whether cattle can be identified by noseprints as people can be identified by fingerprints. Col. Phillipus Putter said, "I use simple stamp-pad ink for noseprints because normal print ink proved too oily and did not last."

Experiments have been going on for three months with fingerprint experts taking the skins of slaughtered cattle to police headquarters to make prints. When we examined the noseprints had taken we found that the ridges on the noses of the cattle are practically the same as those you find on human fingers, by which fingerprints are caused.

Putter added, "But, while taking a cattle noseprint we rub more on the ridge ridges than on the pattern we do in fingerprints. We are anxious to find a new method of identification of stolen cattle because thieves have found it so easy to change brands or ear-



— Could noseprints simplify identification? —

Cattle theft is a major problem in South Africa, with more than 8,000 cases worth up to six million rand (\$8 million) reported in the 12 months ended last June.

Col. Putter says the new method will have to undergo many more tests.

"We are now experimenting on

the noseprints of calves. We still have to establish what changes there are in the lifetime of the animal. That could take as long as nine years," Col. Putter said.

He added, "But if experiments are successful, any farmer who cares for his cattle could take their noseprints and keep a record of

them in case the animal gets stolen.

"These noseprints could also serve to identify pedigreed animals which have, at times when sold, been subjected to fraudulent schemes in which the pedigreed animal is replaced by a similar other animal."

Col. Putter said future experiments would be conducted with the assistance of a veterinary researcher.

In the meantime, any farmer who doesn't want his prize bull stolen just needs a simple ink pad, a sheet of white paper, and a lot of courage. (Agencies)

A look behind the lens

By Dolores A. Barday

THE CINEMA is the lifeblood of Akira Kurosawa, a man who never wanted to be a filmmaker but eventually tried to end his life out of despair for the movie industry.

"I don't care if people forget about me completely," said the 63-year-old director. "But I do hope they will keep my films in their hearts."

Mr. Kurosawa is Japan's premier filmmaker, creator of *Rashomon*, *The Seven Samurai* and *Drunken Angel*. Now he has once again painted the screen in giant brush strokes with *Kagemusha*, a sweeping adventure of feudal Japan.

It is the most expensive movie ever made in Japan, costing \$6.5 million.

"The cost of everything has risen dramatically in Japan in the past 10 or 12 years and film companies are still trying to make movies with budgets of 20 years ago," he said during a recent interview. Mr. Kurosawa speaks little English, and spoke through an interpreter.

"Japanese film companies also seem to have been cowed, continually using the power of television," he said. "They seem to be content with producing films that look like television movies."

Kurosawa films would have difficulty conforming to the small screen. They are vast monuments that explode with detail, fusing the artistic discipline of the traditional Japanese theatrical forms — *No* and *Kabuki* with the spectacle of Cecil B. DeMille.

The tragic flow of history is important to this former student of history. "There is a saying in Japanese that means go back and study the past with the implication that that will teach you how to live in the future," he said. "That saying more or less summarises my attitude in terms of my work in showing today's audience how people lived."

In *Kagemusha*, which has 200 horses and 400 extras as soldiers, there is almost a hint of Shakespearean fatalism, which is enhanced by the visual effect of angles. Mr. Kurosawa moves his soldiers at angles — up and down hills, through the sharp edges of castles.

"I don't feel there's a Shakespeare influence, but it is the period of Japan that creates that effect," he said.

Mr. Kurosawa grew up in Japan at a time when movies were considered an improper pastime.

"Children who went to movies were thought of as rowdies," he said. "But my father had a great love of cinema and regularly took us all to movies, from nursery school on."

Mr. Kurosawa studied as a painter, but could not support himself as an artist. So he answered a newspaper advertisement for an assistant director with a Japanese film company.

"But I still didn't want to be a filmmaker," he said, "especially because I had gone to the studio many times and had been completely horrified at seeing actresses in all their makeup. It was eerie and I didn't want any part of it."

After he had immersed himself in the movie industry, the political climate in Japan began to change, steadily leading that nation to World War II.

Mr. Kurosawa said his scripts had to pass a censorship board during the war years. They were constantly rejected. "Even now when I think about those censors, I become enraged," he said softly.

Ten years ago, Mr. Kurosawa tried to kill himself. It is a subject he does not like to talk about.

"There were a number of reasons," he said. "A major one was that I felt desperate about the movie business. I had made a film with a tiny budget in a very short period of time and it still lost money and the Japanese film industry as a whole was looking very bad."

A physical illness that he was not aware of at the time contributed to his suicide attempt because it caused depression, he said.

"I look back at all the letters I received from all over the world after I did that thing I now feel was terrible stupidity," he said. "Everyone was telling me that if Japan was so uncomfortable, please live in their country."

"Now I owe all those people an apology." (AP)

Toyota, Nissan officials see '80 boom continuing

TOYOTA, Japan, Dec. 26 (R) — Japan's booming car industry is looking for a new year cheer as the Japanese government continues to protect its domestic market from foreign imports.

Mr. Tetsuo Fujimaki, managing director of Japan's largest car company, Toyota, said in an interview that although the company was "sensitive" to the trouble in producing countries of Western Europe and the United States, it still expected to continue to export as many cars as it did in 1979.

Despite problems abroad about rising Japanese imports and the fact that the Japanese government has imposed a 5.6 per cent tax on the purchase of any gold actually delivered in Switzerland.

Big buyers can get around the tax by purchasing gold held in a duty-free warehouse. This is considered as merely in transit in Switzerland and therefore escapes tax.

But the Zurich bullion bankers believe they have lost some central bank custom because of the levy, and Union Bank of Switzerland General Manager Robert Studer says it has almost killed the Swiss market for gold coins.

Then the Swiss customs office in September began publishing monthly statistics showing how much gold moved in and out of Switzerland and naming the foreign countries involved.

The Zurich banks are furious at what they consider a harmful indiscretion and are trying to have publication of the statistics suppressed or curbed in scope.

The Zurich bankers fear some countries named in the customs statistics will take their business elsewhere to escape the publicity.

Mr. Hans Surber, bullion manager of Bank Leu, told Reuters he believes the Soviet Union has already moved some of its gold sales from Zurich for this reason, possibly to New York.

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Another theory is that the Russians are having difficulty in extracting the ore from mines situated in difficult terrain.

Other banks take the view that Moscow simply misjudged the market. They think the Russians sold too much gold early in 1979 at relatively low prices, and then waited too long in 1980 and missed the peaks of \$870 an ounce in January and \$720 in September.

Most believe Soviet gold will eventually reappear in somewhat larger quantities, but not until the price has strengthened from its present fragile level around \$590.

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that while there might be a slight reduction in sales to Common Market countries, which have protested against Japanese firms' aggressive tactics, he said that each country in Western Europe would be looked at differently.

But Mr. Fujimaki said other European countries such as Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands had no major industry to protect and could be considered prime marketing areas.

Japan's number two car firm, Nissan (Datsun) takes a similar view of the world market, although Mr. Tsuneo Nakayama, general manager at its super-automated plant at Zama on the outskirts of Tokyo, said in a recent interview that he was worried production might slow down.

But the concern of Mr. Nakayama, who presides over a show-cause plant where 6,200 workers with the help of some 100 long-arm welding robots named after popular Japanese singers and actresses manage to turn out 37,000 cars a month, does not extend to having to lay off workers.

While hundreds of thousands of Western car workers have been made idle, Mr. Nakayama boasts that no-one has been laid off at Nissan since 1949.

And in the fast expanding post-war car business in Japan, the same is true at Toyota and other companies, which actually make

less than 40 per cent of the total production. Their hundreds of parts suppliers, who meet computer-set delivery times for the thousands of parts that go into a modern car, bear the brunt of any downturn.

But neither the industry nor the government has precise figures on job loss among part firms during slumps, the last of which took place after the 1973 Arab oil embargo.

Mr. Nakayama believes that as long as his plant continues to achieve annual 10 per cent gains in productivity — impressive leaps when compared to rises in the West where strong labour unions have sometimes delayed labour-saving automation — and Japanese cars hold an edge over their rivals in fuel economy and reliability, his plant is almost immune from major headaches.

Nissan Managing Director Yoshihisa Yokoyama said overall sales in the six months ended in October jumped by more than 16 per cent to 1.36 million vehicles, with exports rising by 33 per cent, offsetting slow sales at home.

U.S. imports seen falling

The Nissan director sees exports to the United States in the six months next April falling to about 300,000 from 331,000 in the previous six months when the company shipped 758,000 vehicles to overseas markets, well

above the 597,000 it sold at home. Both Toyota and Nissan blame the projected slip in their sales in the United States on high interest rates, competition from U.S. built small cars and a rising yen that forced Japanese producers to raise dollar prices by some 17 per cent last year.

Mr. Fujimaki of Toyota said the Japanese currency should gather strength next year, making the price of Japanese cars more expensive overseas.

Japanese company officials said that to avoid charges of dumping cars below cost, prices must be increased in line with gains in the yen's value, which means more dollars are needed to buy fewer yen.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	308.50/310.50
U.K. sterling	725.70/737.10
West German mark	157.40/158.40
Swiss franc	173.70/174.70
Italian lire	33.10/33.30
(for every 100)	
French franc	68.10/68.50
Dutch guilder	144.60/145.30
Swedish crown	70.10/70.50
Belgian franc	97.40/98.00
Japanese yen	148.50/149.40
(for every 100)	

Swiss bank reports speak of excellent bullion earnings

ZURICH, Dec. 26 (R) — The boom in gold trading this year in Zurich, which claims to be the world's most important physical bullion market, appears to have brought windfall profits for the Swiss banks that specialise in the metal.

The year began on a hectic note when the price of gold soared above \$870 an ounce in January, and the pace rarely slackened for the three biggest Swiss banks involved in the market.

Harassed gold dealers were often reduced to stammering, nervous exhaustion as investors jammed phone lines in the scramble to join the gold rush. Bank offices were swamped with paperwork they could scarcely control any more, and competition from rival centres such as London, Luxembourg and Frankfurt grew fierce.

Most of the Swiss banks' latest quarterly reports speak of excellent earnings from gold in 1980, and bullion sources say that in most cases the profits have been easily a record. Actual earnings figures are not published.

Zurich's big chance in gold trading came in 1968 when the London market had to close for a few weeks because of an international currency crisis.

The big three Swiss banks jumped into the breach and took over the market of the newly

mined gold from the world's two largest suppliers, South Africa and the Soviet Union.

Thanks to its status as an outlet for South African and Soviet gold, the Zurich market could attract wealthy potential buyers, including in recent years central banks of oil-exporting and other countries seeking to diversify their assets out of the dollar.

But all has not been plain sailing. At the beginning of 1980 the Swiss government imposed a 5.6 per cent tax on the purchase of any gold actually delivered in Switzerland.

Big buyers can get around the tax by purchasing gold held in a duty-free warehouse. This is considered as merely in transit in Switzerland and therefore escapes tax.

But the Zurich bullion bankers believe they have lost some central bank custom because of the levy, and Union Bank of Switzerland General Manager Robert Studer says it has almost killed the Swiss market for gold coins.

Then the Swiss customs office in September began publishing monthly statistics showing how much gold moved in and out of Switzerland and naming the foreign countries involved.

The Zurich banks are furious at what they consider a harmful indiscretion and are trying to have publication of the statistics suppressed or curbed in scope.

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Airbus Industrie to increase output, expand assembly facilities

PARIS, Dec. 26 (R) — Western Europe's plane-making consortium Airbus Industrie plans to step up production and expand its assembly facilities as it foresees healthy growth.

The consortium recently achieved a high point when it won a \$1.1 billion contract for the sale of 11 advanced Airbus A300-600s, which had formerly been only American airlines.

Airbus Industrie plans to increase production steadily from the present three planes a month to four in 1981, five in 1982, eight

in 1984 and 10 the following year. New assembly plants are being built in Toulouse, southwest France and Airbus Industrie's President Bernard Lathiere expects to double the present workforce to 40,000 in the next three to five years.

The consortium, grouping Aerospatiale of France, Deutsche Airbus of West Germany, British Aerospace, Fokker-VFW of Holland, Construcciones Aeronauticas S.A. (CASA) of Spain and a Belgian group known as Belairbus, is also developing its family of planes.

Saudia's contract brings the total number of Airbus, either ordered or on option for 39 airlines, to 460. Of these 303 are firm orders, and 157 are options.

Airbus Industrie has sold more than 50 airliners worth about \$4 billion in 1980. This is well below Boeing's total sales this year of 325 aircraft worth more than \$8 billion, but it is well above the results achieved by other U.S. manufacturers Lockheed and McDonnell Douglas.

The European member governments in the Airbus consortium have so far footed

research and development bills running into hundreds of millions of dollars. The results include the original A300 and its new smaller version, the 200-seat A310 Airbus, due to go into commercial service in 1983.

The Airbus partners will be faced in the next six months with a proposal to undertake a new project, most likely a single-aisle 140-160 seat airliner.

While it is unlikely that any of the governments will refuse to join in, there will be changes in their relative shareholdings. And there might be a new entrant, perhaps

Japan, industry officials said.

The European consortium has among its other projects a stretched 310-350 seat version (the twin-aisle TA-9) and a less likely long-range version (the TA-11) which would switch to four engines and carry 200-plus seats in basically the present A310 fuselage.

The Airbus consortium suffered a major setback when United Airlines announced two years ago that it had placed an initial order of \$1.2 billion for Boeing's twin-engine 767. This was followed by another blow when Trans World

Airlines decided to buy 10 Boeing 767s instead of the Airbus A310.

But biting deeper into the previously American-dominated world markets, the Western European planemakers later clinched sizeable deals with domestic airlines in Japan, Australia and Brazil.

Airbus Industrie has lined up a group of European Banks, supported by the British, West German and French governments' export credits guarantee departments, to finance new sales on competitive terms with the American banking system.

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After meeting between Brezhnev and Polish foreign minister

Soviet and Polish leaders denounce Western attempts to subvert communist rule

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (R) — Soviet and Polish leaders denounced today what they called efforts by imperialists and reactionaries to subvert communist rule in Poland and intervene in its relationship with other countries of the eastern bloc.

The denunciation, clearly aimed at the West's NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) alliance, came in a statement issued after a meeting between President Leonid Brezhnev and Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Cyrtek, who arrived in Moscow last night on an official visit.

The discussions were the first at the level between Moscow and Warsaw since NATO foreign ministers issued a warning this month that sweeping sanctions would be applied if Moscow intervened in Poland's political and economic crisis.

At the same time, the Communist Party Organ *Pravda* — in an article specifically linked to Poland — said today there was no ground for strikes in communist countries and argued that when they occurred they only helped "anti-socialist forces."

The article, presented as a theoretical exposition of the role of the trade unions in communist states, was a clear expression of Moscow's concern over trends in the Polish labour movement and the platform of the Independent Trade Union, *Solidarity*.

In the Kremlin's clearest statement yet on Poland's labour problems, *Pravda* said the idea of "independent" or "free" trade unions had been expounded by anti-socialist elements soon after the 1917 Bolshevik revolution in

Russia.

Their aim had been to set the labour organisations against the state and against the Communist Party, which had the duty of guiding all affairs of the society, the article declared.

The statement issued after the Brezhnev-Cyrtek meeting followed the lines of Soviet commentaries on the NATO warning and clearly reflected Kremlin concern that the West was trying to tie its hands over Poland.

It said Mr. Brezhnev had expressed confidence that the Polish people would, under the guidance of the Communist Party, very quickly overcome their problems.

While denying that it will intervene in Polish affairs, the Soviet Union has left no doubt that it would be ready to send aid to the Warsaw authorities if party chief Stanislaw Kania said the security situation was getting out of hand.

The Brezhnev-Cyrtek statement, as quoted by the official Soviet news agency TASS, accused imperialists of seeking to interfere in Poland's "ruled relations based on the principles of socialist internationalism."

Moscow has described its action in Czechoslovakia and in Afghanistan a year ago, as well as Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea and Cuba's military aid to left-wing governments in Angola and Ethiopia, as "socialist inter-

national assistance."

The *Pravda* article, clearly pointing to what the Kremlin sees as the current source of danger in Poland, said only enemies of socialism insisted that trade unions in a communist country should struggle against the government.

Once communist power had been established, the oppression and exploitation of capitalism disappeared and there was no longer any struggle between classes, *Pravda* said.

"All this shows that in the new society there is no social soil or reason for a political confrontation between trade unions and the state, and consequently that the trade unions have no need to resort to strikes and other extreme measures to defend the interests of the workers."

"Work stoppages at factories — and this is shown convincingly by recent developments in Poland — play into the hands of anti-socialist elements who are striving to give a completely different resonance to an economic protest and are trying to turn society away from the socialist path of development," *Pravda* declared.

But at the same time, the article added, unions in communist states had to operate in accordance with national conditions and traditions and should not blindly copy the experience of other bloc countries.

Afghan demonstration marks first anniversary of Soviet intervention

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (Agencies) — About 50 Afghans staged a 24-hour sit-down demonstration outside the Soviet embassy in New Delhi today in protest against the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan one year ago.

Some of the demonstrators, who were in Kabul last Christmas, recalled to reporters how Soviet troop-carrying transport planes began arriving every few minutes at Kabul airport and how on Dec. 27 they heard over the radio that they had a new government led by Mr. Babrak Karmal.

The demonstrators carried posters saying "Down with Babrak, this puppet of the Russians in Afghanistan" and "Death to Leonid Brezhnev."

The same demonstrators, including students, old men and women, had staged similar protests during the four-day state visit to India by Mr. Brezhnev earlier this month.

The Afghans, who sat on a patch of grass outside the Soviet embassy and were watched by Russian

security men and armed Indian police, said they intended defying the cold winter weather and spend all night in the open.

More Afghans were expected to join them in a protest march on the embassy tomorrow.

Meanwhile in Yugoslavia, the press marked the anniversary with one newspaper noting that it "remains a major concern."

"The Afghanistan question, regardless of the crises which have meanwhile developed in the world remains a major concern and an exceptionally important threat to the peace and stability of today's world," the Belgrade newspaper *Politika* said.

"Today, a year since the Soviet intervention, the Afghan knot is still untied and, apparently, even more entangled. Both externally and internally prospects are poor for this unusual war to end soon, and there is hardly a side which can win that war in the foreseeable future, still less lose it," the nationally-read paper said.

World News Briefs

China trial stalled after Jiang outbursts

PEKING, Dec. 26 (R) — China's special court remained in recess today after what Chinese sources described as angry outbursts by Mao Tse-tung's widow Jiang Qing on Wednesday.

The court had adjourned without completing the summing-up of charges against Jiang Qing, the last stage before the verdicts and sentences are passed.

The summing-up has already been completed for the nine other defendants, all accused of crimes committed during the Maoist Cultural Revolution of 1966-76.

Sources said that Jiang Qing, who had previously been marched out of court for shouting at a witness and the judges, continued her outbursts on Wednesday.

The sources anticipated that the prosecution would call for a death sentence on Jiang Qing, who is reported to have told the court she acted during the Cultural Revolution at Mao's behest.

24 Filipinos drowned as motorboat capsizes

MANILA, Dec. 26 (AP) — Twenty-four persons were confirmed dead and six others missing after a motorboat with at least 146 people aboard capsized in heavy seas on Christmas Eve in the southern Philippines, the official Philippine News Agency reported today.

PNA quoted some survivors as saying the launch *Alfredo* was overloaded by people trying to get home for Christmas. The agency said 116 passengers were rescued.

The accident occurred on Wednesday afternoon off Surigao City, 720 kilometres southeast of Manila. The boat has left Surigao for Siargao Island about 48 kilometres to the east when it ran into big waves that broke its outriggers, PNA said.

Kabul radio claims successes against rebels

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (AP) — Afghan government forces killed scores of Muslim insurgents in the provinces of Badghis, Uruzgan, Kandahar, Zabul and Oshkhar, the state-run Radio Afghanistan reported yesterday.

Army units captured several rebel leaders, including Mr. Mohammad Ali, Maulavi Akhtar Mohammad, Mr. Abdul Hakim, Mr. Fazil Ahmad and Mr. Mir Gul, in these provinces, the radio said in a broadcast monitored in India.

Large quantities of arms with U.S., Chinese and Pakistani markings as well as leaflets were seized from the rebels, it said, without giving further details.

Polish oil-well still ablaze

WARSAW, Dec. 26 (R) — Polish army gunners succeeded in blasting away most of the wrecked equipment above a blazing oil well as efforts to extinguish the fire continued over the Christmas holiday, PAP reported today.

The Polish news agency said about 408 people were taking part in the operation to control the fire in Karlino, northern Poland, which began 18 days ago when an exploratory drill pierced the upper layer of the deposit.

The first attempt by artillery units to shell the rig and other equipment above the well failed because of dense smoke.

But PAP said the army was using ultra red wave devices to locate the metal and some 85 per cent of the wreckage was now cleared.

Experts wanted to remove the crumpled red hot metal above the burning geyser before the next stage of the operation.

Soviet dissidents jailed after hijack protest

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (AP) — Five Soviet dissidents have been jailed for 10 days on charges of hooliganism after gathering in Moscow to commemorate a failed airplane hijacking in 1970 by Jews seeking to emigrate, dissident sources said yesterday.

The five were reported among 14 people taken into custody outside the Lenin Library in downtown Moscow.

The other nine were released after four hours of questioning, the sources said.

In all, 26 people were convicted in connection with the failed attempt to board and hijack an aircraft from Leningrad's Smolny airport and fly it to Sweden.

In April of 1979, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev pardoned five Jews convicted of participation in the crime, reducing to five the number of those being held.

10,000 arrested in clash at W. India protest rally

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (AP) — Club-swinging police today broke up a rally of several thousand farmers and opposition party members demanding higher government support prices for sugar cane and onions in the state of Maharashtra, the United News of India reported.

More than 10,000 people were arrested, including two former cabinet ministers, other top opposition leaders and several legislators, UNI said.

The news agency said some people were injured in the clashes, but it did not mention any deaths.

The arrests at Nagpur, 650 kilometres northeast of Bombay, marked the end of a "Long March" through the state by the politicians and their followers to draw attention to the farmers' demands.

The police moved against the protesters after they violated a ban on rallies and tried to break through a police cordon, officials said.

Those arrested included former industry minister George Fernandes and former steel minister Chandrajit Yadav and Mr. Sadashivrao Bagaitkar, a member of parliament, UNI said. It said Mr. Sharad Pawar, a former chief minister of Maharashtra who led the 360-kilometre march to Nagpur to focus attention on the farmers' demands, was also detained.

About 4,000 marchers were arrested yesterday, including two members of parliament, former railway minister Madhu Danavate and his wife Pramila, UNI said.

At least six people have been killed during several weeks of demonstrations and clashes with police.

Reagan wants closer ties with India

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (AP) — U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan has told a special emissary of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that his country wishes closer relations with India, an Indian spokesman said today.

Spokesman J.N. Dixit told reporters that the special envoy, B.S. Nehru, held a meeting with Mr. Reagan last month and "conveyed a message of goodwill and congratulations" on his electoral triumph from Mrs. Gandhi.

"The president-elect... affirmed the desire of his government for closer bilateral relations," Mr. Dixit added.

He would not disclose the exact date of the meeting or where it took place, Mr. Nehru, 71, was India's ambassador to the United States from 1961 to 1968, and is a cousin of Mrs. Gandhi.

He had denied in New York on Nov. 12 that he was planning to meet the Republican leader.

At that time, the prime minister's office and the external affairs ministry would only say that he had left for the United States.

Mr. Dixit said that Mr. Nehru was chosen for the job because of his "extensive contacts in (American) political circles."

Indo-U.S. relations have been marked by sharp ups and downs and Mr. Reagan's election roused concern here that it would bring an escalation of superpower rivalry and tilt U.S. policies in favour of Pakistan, India's neighbour and military rival.

police, the agency reported. Protesters have disrupted telecommunications in the state, blocked road traffic and sabotaged railroad tracks, UNI said.

The march took place despite a ban and various efforts by the state government to prevent it over the past few days.

The opposition leaders originally planned to present their demand for higher onion, sugar and cotton prices to the state assembly.

But Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress Party, which also rules Maharashtra, had the assembly session curtailed by a week to avoid a confrontation.

The farmers, escaping police pickets at the city's various entry points, reached Nagpur on the last

day of the curtailed session was then abruptly opposition members.

UNI said the opposition and other detainees were a temporary prison and immediately known authorities plan to free Mr. Fernandes of the Party, however, many the prison and addressing in town.

The Maharashtra staged a 19-day agitation last month during people were killed and 7,000 arrested.

A similar movement been launched in the state of Tamil Nadu, where more than 4,000 people were arrested yesterday.

Hitler's chosen successor dies after lengthy illness

HAMBURG, West Germany. (Agencies) — Former Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, who succeeded Adolf Hitler as ruler of Nazi Germany for 23 days at the end of World War II, has died, aged 89, yesterday.

The tall, stiff-necked admiral announced Hitler's death in a broadcast to the German people on May 1, 1945 and told them he has appointed him as his successor.

According to historical accounts, Admiral Doenitz was when he learned that Hitler has chosen him as successor, stunned, the old sailor carried out the order and accepted unwanted assignment.

He immediately tried to negotiate a surrender and later Gen. Alfred Jodl to sign the unconditional surrender into the American allied commander Gen. Dwight Eisenhower.

The grand admiral was one of the war's fiercest and most German naval commanders. He had a fanatical faith in us and used to tell his crews: "Kill and keep on killing."

"No survivors," he would order at the commanders of his "Humanity is a weakness."

Shortly after the German surrender, Admiral Doenitz escape by sea but was arrested and sentenced to 10 years onment at the 1946 Nuremberg war crimes trials.

Among the charges of which he was convicted were: continuation of an order to shoot allied commandos taken and ordering the continuation of the war as head of state Hitler's death.

In 1947 he was moved to the sprawling red-brick Spandau in West Berlin, along with Hitler's former deputy Hess and other Nazi prisoners.

In prison, he showed an obsession for keeping fit and continuously pace up and down his cell for exercise.

"You have to keep healthy to get out of this hole," he o Released in 1955 after a successful prostate operation, h in Aumuehle with his wife, a nurse at a Hamburg hospita Three years later, he published controversial memoirs u title *I Render Account* accusing Gen. Eisenhower of plac Germany in the hands of the Russians by insisting on a ditional surrender.

Born in Berlin in 1891, Mr. Doenitz was the son of an e The sea was his life and he first joined the German navy i He commanded some of the first fighting submarines durin War and later boasted in a book that he forged a new naval by building up the U-boat fleet in the 1930s.

Unlike other leading Nazi officers whose names were as with atrocities, admiral Doenitz won the wartime respect some of his enemies. Senior allied naval officers visited him release form Spandau.

While willing to talk about his wartime experiences, he commenting on West German politics except for occasion: ments urging an end to the prosecution of former Nazis.

He joined the Nazi Party at its inception and began buildi submarine fleet even before a 1935 treaty with Britain releas of the restrictions imposed on German armament by the 1915 of Versailles.

He was made an admiral in 1942 after scoring important s, with U-boats early in the war and became grand admiral i Once in command, he dismissed all senior German admin believed in the superiority of surface vessels.

In 1945, he commanded the operation in which thous German refugees were ferried across the Baltic Sea in the advancing Russian troops.

Both of his sons died in action during the war. In Bonn, a defence ministry spokesman said Admiral Ltd visas would not receive military honours at his burial, not would th German armed forces send wreaths.

The armed forces has issued instructions that soldiers were attend his funeral in uniform, the spokesman added. Plans for the funeral were not yet known.

Shahi ends 3-day visit to Chi

PEKING, Dec. 26 (Agencies) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang has accepted an invitation to visit Pakistan, probably in the coming year, Pakistani sources said today.

The invitation was given to Zhao yesterday by Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who left Peking for Hong Kong today after a three-day visit to China.

Mr. Shahi met yesterday with Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao to discuss Afghanistan, Kampuchea, the Iran-Iraq war and other international issues.

Mr. M.A. Bhatti, Pakistan's additional foreign secretary, said Mr. Shahi came as part of a frequent exchange of views between the two neighbouring countries.

He said there had been new events since Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq visited China in May.

"One which worries us and China is the situation in the Gulf, the conflict there," he told a reporter. He said Mr. Shahi had explained Gen. Zia's efforts to mediate in the Iran-Iraq war, in which each side feels it could suffer badly by yielding.

He also said Pakistan expected and hoped the United Nations secretary general could play a role in solving the Afghanistan question.

Mr. Bhatti said Pakistan and China share the common position of not recognising governments set up through external interference, such as in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

In earlier speeches Mr. Shahi and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua both demanded immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

China is in the midst economic readjustment, down over ambitious approved previously. The press says China has been mg more than it can afford ital construction.

Mr. Shahi did not se Chairman Hua Guofeng, premier was host to Pa President Zia Ul Haq d state visit to Peking last Ma who resigned the premier September, may also soc down as party leader.

"Pakistan sources say Shahi's visit had been 'ver with very wide-ranging discussions of all the problem They said the Chinese ap to share most of Pakistan ceptions and concerns on r ranging from the Gulf Afghanistan to Southeast A Chinese aid for Pakista not been a topic, thoug

Mr. Shahi and Chinese leaders also discussed the interplay of the policies of the two superpowers in this region, Mr. Bhatti said.

"Both countries attach importance to their friendship and understanding," he said. "Their perceptions are similar. They also attach importance to keeping in

Zhao told Mr. Shahi that "both

being developing counti and Pakistan should le each other and benefit f other's experience."

He added, "The succe ure of a developing cou economic construction de whether or not its econo is in keeping with its act ditions, apart from polit

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Christmas around the world

LONDON, Dec. 26 (Agencies) — Christmas Day, 1980, broke the tedium of captivity for U.S. hostages in Iran, brought a rampage of radical violence to West Berlin and pointed up the year's changes in Poland, the only country where communist rule co-exists with mass devotion to Christianity.

The Polish Pope, John Paul, wished the world "Happy Christmas" in 41 languages and, in a message to his homeland, said that the new freedoms won by its church and its independent trade unions threaten no one, inside or outside the country.

As the churches of Western Europe and their adherents around the world commemorated the birth of Christ, about 10,000 worshippers gathered in Manger Square in the little town of Bethlehem, now under Israel's military occupation as part of the West Bank territory captured in the 1967 war.

The Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, Monsignor Giacomo Beltritti, celebrated midnight mass.

Tourism officials said the numbers of pilgrims was a bit lower this year than last, and Bethlehem's Arab mayor, Elias Freij, blamed the fall on tension in the region. But the atmosphere was generally relaxed.

The eastern United States was experiencing a cold snap, with morning temperatures in New York at minus 18 centigrade — the city's coldest Christmas for 108 years. But most of Western Europe was balmy and dry.

In Iran, where 52 American diplomats spent their second Christmas in captivity, a Vatican envoy said about half the hostages — their first outside visitor in eight months — and reported they were in good health and spirits.

The two women among them,

Katherine Koob and Elizabeth Ann Swift, had decorated a Christmas tree in the hostages' secret place of captivity, and "cried and laughed at the same time" when they saw their pastoral visitor, Monsignor Annibale Bugnini, the papal ambassador to Iran, told reporters.

Iranian Protestant clergymen performed services for other hostages. Three diplomats have been held all along at the Iranian foreign ministry, but Iran's official Pars news agency said that all 49 in the main captive group attended the Christmas services.

On a generally quiet Christmas by late afternoon in Europe there had been none of the large-scale accidents which often mar the busy holiday travel period — violence erupted in West Berlin.

The city's biggest public Christmas tree went up in flames as supporters of a radical squatters' movement, protesting at the recent arrest of five people who had housing, smashed shop and bank windows, looted stores and started at least five fires.

The predominantly Catholic people of Poland meanwhile saw and heard Christmas messages on their state radio and television networks. The wave of religious broadcasts was unprecedented in the country's 36 years of communist rule.

Reuter correspondent Brian Mooney described the festivities as austere, the mood as hopeful.

Pope John Paul spoke to his homeland in a pre-recorded tele-

cast on Christmas Eve and later a midnight mass was broadcast live over national radio from the pontiff's former see in Krakow for the first time in 30 years.

Religious broadcasts were one of the many concessions won from the authorities during the last summer's labour revolt, and Christmas measured how much Poland has since changed.

Churches throughout the country were packed as usual for ser-

round the world, in another, communist state, Chinese Catholics marked Christmas by opening a second church in Peking and packing it with 1,000 worshippers for midnight mass.

In Naples, Italy, tens of thousands of Neapolitans packed into the city's 300 churches to pray for the victims of the Nov. 23 earthquake which devastated wide areas and killed 3,000 people.

Prelates and priests conducted

with a cold buffet.

Meanwhile, the London *Times*, in an investigative article, probed the reasons why Christmas evokes images of snow. The paper said white Christmas is a thing of author Charles Dickens' time, around the mid-1800s, and not of the present.

It quoted weather officials as saying that whereas two out of five Christmas were white in Dickens' day, only one in 10 is white now.

Undaunted, Britons went to their bookies and placed four-to-one odds against snow.

Hundreds of thousands of Britons received an unwanted Christmas holiday as businesses — including the steel and coal industries and many automotive, textile and engineering companies — closed because of the recession.

But despite the economic hard times, London shops were reportedly doing a sudden, bigger than usual Christmas boom.

With the stores packed, security officials stepped up their watch for a possible bombing campaign by Irish guerrillas seeking to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

In South Africa, clanging cash registers reportedly rang up the best Christmas season ever, reflecting the wealth of a nation that annually exports 700 tons of gold at prices of around \$600 an ounce.

South Africa, the world's largest gold producer, is receiving billions of dollars in foreign revenue these days and retail sales are up 30 per cent over last year's.

The government, meanwhile, has announced a crackdown on holiday drunks, importing thousands of disposable breath analysers from West Germany.

Surprise road blocks are being set up to nab drunk drivers, who accounted for more than half the traffic accidents so far this year.



Christmas a little closer to home: a bearded Santa tours the streets of Amman laden with Christmas gifts.

vices last night and today.

But in the country's economic crisis many Polish families gave up the struggle of queuing in shops for carp, the traditional Christmas dish, and made do instead with herring and frozen filets. Meat and butter were still in short supply, despite efforts to ensure fairer distribution by rationing.

Pope John Paul said in his televised message that a process of reconstruction was under way in Poland, but was not yet complete.

special services at schools, tent cities and ships where thousands of displaced people have found temporary shelter.

In Seoul, South Korea, the justice ministry announced a special Christmas parole for 955 convicts who "have behaved well and deeply repented their past mistakes."

In London, the royal family gave its servants the day off and made do, in a brake with tradition,